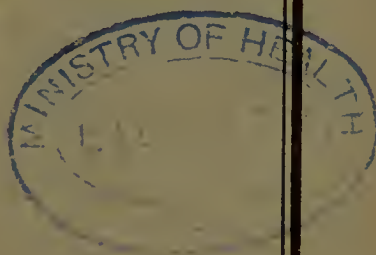


AC 4415 (1) ALDERSHOT
BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1952

BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



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LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

His Worship the MAYOR (ALDERMAN F. STAY, J.P.).

(ex-officio Member of the Committees).

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

ALDERMAN C. J. PORTER.

ALDERMEN :—MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL, C.C., and G. ROBERTS, C.C.

COUNCILLORS :—S. N. CHRISMAS, W. G. EDDY, L. W. GEORGE, S. C. H. GIBBS,
Miss M. E. KEMP, C.C., F. MORRISON, COLONEL P. F. PALMER, O.B.E.,
Mrs. K. H. ROBERTS, and Miss D. J. SEYMOUR.

COUNTY DISTRICT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR Miss M. E. KEMP, C.C.

ALDERMEN :—MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL, C.C., W. M. R. DAVIS, M.B.E.,
C. J. PORTER, and G. ROBERTS, C.C.

COUNCILLORS :—A. J. FRIEND, L. W. GEORGE, COLONEL P. F. PALMER, O.B.E.,
and Mrs. K. H. ROBERTS.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS :—MRS. J. CHRISMAS, Mrs. M. C. LINDSAY, Mrs. P.
RICHARDSON, Mrs. J. H. TIPLER, J.P., and Mrs. E. BECKETT.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—1952

Medical Officer of Health :

Divisional School Medical Officer

Physician Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, Hackney Carriage
Inspector and Shops Act Inspector :

W. E. ROBERTS, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

W. EDWARDS, M.S.I.A.

Rodent Operator :

G. RANCE.

Clerical Assistants :

MRS. K. H. KITCHEN, Miss G. LODGE, Mrs. E. SHELLEY.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This Annual Report, which is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, is the eighth in my post-war series.

The outstanding event in the health record of this Borough for the year 1952 was the occurrence for the first time in so far as our records show, of a case of Smallpox within its administrative boundary. The details were of course reported to the Committee at the time and the Committee will remember that the case was that of a young soldier who arrived in the area from Rochdale where an outbreak of the disease was occurring at the time. Such an event as this may occur at any time and requires the most prompt and detailed action if the prevention of spread is to be controlled. The occurrence of such an event provides useful experience which can be improved upon for any future contingency of this nature. The large number of civilians working in the Camp and returning to their homes in the Borough, make the occurrence of infectious disease amongst military population a matter of extreme import from the point of view of civilian health. The arrival of troops from all parts of the world to this centre demonstrates, I think, that the health screen as a rule holds firmly but requires the utmost vigilance. Much useful experience has been tabulated.

I have retained my membership of the Hospital Management Committee of the Farnham Group as well as my position as Divisional School Medical Officer under the Hampshire County Council.

The administrative machine which has developed out of the National Health Service requires, as has been stated before co-ordination between its necessarily varied component parts, if the full benefit to the public is to be achieved. Much time and thought has been spent on how to improve this linking-up of the various parts with, I feel sure, benefit to the health, welfare and happiness of the people of this Borough.

I ask therefore, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you accept this Report and at the same time, I tender my thanks for your co-operation and confidence, on behalf of myself and my staff for the year 1952.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1952

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated population for mid-year 1952 (including non-civilian)	..	..	..	..	38,750
Comparability factor—Births	..	..	..	..	1.29
Deaths	..	..	..	..	1.56

LIVE BIRTHS					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	285	228	513
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	14	19	33
Total	..	..	..	..	299	247	546

STILLBIRTHS							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Total	..	..	..	..	9	6	15

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	8	4	12

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					4	2	6

CRUDE BIRTH RATE	..	..	..	..	14.1
BIRTH RATE (<i>Corrected with comparability factor</i>)	..	..	..	..	18.2
CRUDE DEATH RATE	..	..	..	..	7.2
DEATH RATE (<i>Corrected with comparability factor</i>)	..	..	..	..	11.2
INFANTILE DEATH RATE	..	..	..	..	22.0

Number of domestic houses and flats at 31.12.52	..	6,246
Number of commercial premises	..	812
Number of Licensed Premises (excluding Off-Licenses)	..	53
Rateable Value (December, 1952)	..	£303,401
Acreage :—Civil 1,431 ; S. Camp 2,745 ; Total : 4,176.		

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASE

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	4	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	3	13
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	6	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	20	34
18. Coronary disease, angina	24	12	36
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease	27	29	56
21. Other circulatory disease	8	7	15
22. Influenza	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	5	4	9
24. Bronchitis	4	4	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	4	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	13	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6
34. All other accidents	5	3	8
35. Suicide	5	1	6
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
TOTALS	156	124	280

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) Incidence.

Infectious Diseases notified during 1952 were as follows :—

Measles	97
Whooping Cough	96
Scarlet Fever	33
Malaria (Camp)	22
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	10
Non-Paralytic	4
Meningococcal Infection	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Food Poisoning (Camp)	4
Erysipelas	1
Dysentery	3
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Acute Pneumonia	1
Smallpox (variola minor)	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	40
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3

The list of infectious diseases shown above is indeed a varied one. In a type of town such as Aldershot with its constant interchange of people with all parts of the world both civilian and military, it is remarkable that the Town escapes, as it does, any major visitation of infectious disease such as one reads about in the daily press. The case of smallpox which caused so much anxiety at the time has already been referred to in the introduction to this report. The severe epidemic of measles which was characteristic of 1951 is missing in 1952 as one would expect. Four cases of food poisoning are also a feature worthy of mention and are dealt with under the section headed "Food Hygiene." The majority of the remainder of the various diseases shown are not attributable to this area as they refer mostly to persons admitted to hospital for diagnosis, owing to the fact that this town has two Isolation Hospitals within its boundaries. Cases diagnosed therein have to be included in our returns, although they are in the majority of instances resident outside the Borough.

(b) Control.

The Public Health Department of any Local Authority constitutes a team which should be able to come into immediate action on receipt of information regarding infectious disease. As a result of long practice the methods adopted are those laid down by the latest authorities on the subject. Aldershot's Public Health Department can be said to constitute an efficient health team which has proved its mettle on more than one occasion in coping with the threat of infectious disease. One must remark

also on the help provided by the medical staff of the Ministry of Health who, on more than one occasion, have given the greatest assistance in co-ordinating our vitally important work in preventing epidemic disease, with other authorities and also supplying us with vital information so necessary in epidemic disease control.

(c) Hospitalization.

All Public Health Departments must have adequate backing in the provision of isolation hospital beds which can be made readily available for the safe custody of persons suffering from infectious disease. From the purely medical angle it is true that a certain indifference and disregard of the dangers of infection may be encountered in certain quarters due possibly to the potent drugs which we have in our armamentarium of control. The new antibiotics now available can be used to smother infection and risks are no doubt now taken to-day which would be unheard of before the last war, but on the reverse side of the picture we have the growing popular alarm and sensitivity to the threat of infection. The popular alarm which is so easily set in motion on the occasion of a case of Acute Poliomyelitis is an example. The public demand and are entitled to have adequate Isolation Hospitals for this purpose, available for the prompt reception of a case of disease, not necessarily highly infectious but which is a threat or is regarded as such.

Aldershot is undoubtedly fortunate in having adequate Isolation Hospital beds available, as indeed they are available also to the surrounding neighbourhood. The liaison between the Health Department and the Isolation Hospital which has been referred to on so many occasions before is indeed a close one, and let us hope it will long continue so.

(d) Tuberculosis.

The following figures indicate the incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough during the years mentioned :—

			PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1946	..	..	18	15	4	3
1947	..	..	22	15	3	—
1948	..	..	17	14	4	4
1949	..	..	17	13	2	2
1950	..	..	18	13	—	5
1951	..	..	19	13	2	1
1952	..	..	20	20	1	2
			—	—	—	—
			131	103	16	17
			—	—	—	—

As a result of a suggestion that the incidence of Tuberculosis in this Borough was somewhat higher than the rest of the County, two major steps were taken during the year to deal with this point.

(i) *Tuberculin Testing of 5-year-old Aldershot Schoolchildren.*

In conjunction with the County Medical Officer as School Medical Officer a pilot survey of one age group of schoolchildren was carried out in Aldershot Schools. The 5-year-old age group were tuberculin skin tested with the assistance of the Chest Physician, and a detailed report will be included in the School Medical Officer's report for Hampshire. For ready reference, however, details are given below :—

Number tested with tuberculin jelly test	.. .. .	441
Number positive or probably positive with jelly test	.. .. .	28
Number of these 1/1,000 Mantoux Positive	.. .. .	10
Number of contacts of positive Mantoux children x-rayed	.. .. .	27
Number of contacts of positive Mantoux children showing any evidence of Tuberculosis	.. .. .	1

(ii) *Mass Radiography Unit.*

The Mass Radiography Unit of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited Aldershot in September and later in December. The second visit was arranged for the x-ray of War Department Civilian employees. The Unit was set up in the Central Hall under excellent conditions and a good send-off was given by the Mayor and certain Members of the Council in a charming opening ceremony which received, thanks to the press, considerable publicity. A record number passed through the Unit and from the health angle the visit was most satisfactory.

The details of the numbers attending are given on Table I.

From these statistics I think it can be assumed that the incidence of Tuberculosis in this area is no higher than that of the surrounding neighbourhood but nevertheless, in view of the overcrowding in the Borough together with housing property which will age considerably in the next ten years, I can only say that the situation will require to be watched most carefully.

At this stage I should like to express my appreciation of the great help given by the members of the staff of the Mass Radiography Unit on their visit to this town and to thank them for their courtesy and consideration, and the ready way they made available to me the various statistics resulting from their work.

(e) **Diphtheria Immunization**

The following statistics show the work done during 1952 :—

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunization :—

<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 year.</i>	<i>2 years.</i>	<i>3 years.</i>	<i>4 years.</i>	<i>5-9 years.</i>	<i>10-14 years.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
195	142	66	25	14	38	7	487

Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing injection) i.e., subsequently to primary immunization at an early age :—

<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 year.</i>	<i>2 years.</i>	<i>3 years.</i>	<i>4 years.</i>	<i>5-9 years.</i>	<i>10-14 years.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
--	—	—	—	26	355	12	393

The work of diphtheria immunization was maintained throughout the year without interruption. Fortunately, the incidence of acute poliomyelitis was not at any time such as to justify the temporary cessation of the work. This was particularly gratifying because in this type of town with its constant in and out flow of children to and from other areas, it is particularly difficult to maintain a high percentage of immunized children which are reported from other more constant areas, but nevertheless, it has been maintained at an estimated level of about 60 to 70% of all children below the age of 15 years. A higher level of immunization would naturally mean a higher level of protection, but with constantly maintained effort it should be possible to maintain the present level.

The arrangements for immunization whereby it can be done free of charge through the general practitioners supplemented by a centrally fixed clinic, were maintained and as was said in my report for last year, works extremely well. The Clinic is particularly suitable to deal with a number of children without undue waiting on the part of the mothers.

(f) **Vaccination**

No statistics relating to the number of children vaccinated against smallpox are available as these are maintained by the County Medical Officer. The occurrence of a case of smallpox previously referred to had a salutary effect on the vaccinal state of the contacts and their families and considerable numbers were done following the public alarm which was aroused. It was gratifying to note that not a single case of objection was encountered and from our observations it would appear that mothers are bringing forward their children at the age of choice, *i.e.*, before four months of age, more readily to be vaccinated than in the past.

It cannot be too widely known that vaccination in infancy, *i.e.*, before the age of four months, is a comparatively trivial matter and produces a state of affairs in the body which, if a person requires to be re-vaccinated in later life as a result of a smallpox scare, and these are increasing, then that re-vaccination will, in all probability, produce only a minor constitutional upset, if indeed, any at all.

If, however, a person misses vaccination in infancy and requires to be vaccinated for the first time in adult life, then this person must expect a more severe reaction than would otherwise be the case.

Vaccination is arranged through the general practitioners and as a general rule this arrangement works quite well, but as everyone knows, general practitioners are at times extremely busy and if their rush of work coincides with a threat of smallpox which results in many people demanding vaccination, then such an arrangement cannot stand the strain.

TABLE I
EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT
(SURREY, N.E. HAMPSHIRE, N. SUSSEX AND CROYDON AREA) FOR 1952

Survey No.	LOCATION	* Type of Survey	Number of persons examined on miniature films		ABNORMALITIES								Number of cases awaiting final diagnosis
					Active P.T.		Incidence per 1,000 examinees		Inactive P.T.		Non-tuberculous		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
28	Aldershot (Hants) District	I	1,528	2,652	4,234	6	6	2.8	48	71	58	67	2
41	Aldershot (Hants) War Department Group	II	1,332	211	1,543	—	—	Nil	68	8	57	9	1
TOTALS (i.e., for whole area)			55,741	58,517	114,258	141	103	2.1 (Average)	2,362	2,061	2,395	1,592	49

* Type of Survey. I—General Public, Factory Workers, Clerical Staff and Schoolchildren.
II—Factory Workers, Clerical Staffs only.

TABLE II
IMMUNIZATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1952, who had completed a course of Immunization at any time before that date (<i>i.e.</i> , at any time since 1st January, 1938).							
<i>Age at 31/12/52 i.e. Born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1952</i>	<i>1 1951</i>	<i>2 1950</i>	<i>3 1949</i>	<i>4 1948</i>	<i>5 to 9 1943-1947</i>	<i>10 to 14 1938-1942</i>
Number Immunized	195	162	405	480	543	1,734	1,073
							<i>Total Under 15</i> 4,592

TABLE III

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Child Welfare Centres	Child Welfare	Manor Park House	Mondays, 2 p.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	Examination and supervision of Expectant Mothers	Manor Park House	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Dobbin) Thursdays 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Hampshire County Council
Diphtheria Immunization Clinic	Protection of children against Diphtheria	School Clinic	1st Wednesday in month at 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Aldershot Borough Council acting as agent).
Minor Ailments Clinic	Treatment of Minor Ailments	School Clinic	Every morning at 9.30 a.m. (Medical Officer's Clinic on Mondays and Thursdays at 9.30 a.m.)	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental Clinic	Dental Treatment of School Children	School Clinic	Morning and afternoon sessions—weekdays	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	School Clinic	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursdays plus additional sessions as required	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Audiometric Clinic	Hearing testing of School Children	School Clinic	1st Thursday in month at 10 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Orthopaedic Clinic	Examination and supervision of muscle joint defects	School Clinic	Alternate months at School Clinic and St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnboro'	Regional Hospital Board
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of Orthopaedic cases	School Clinic	Tuesdays—all day and Fridays—all day	Regional Hospital Board
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	School Clinic	Mondays and Wednesdays—all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)

TABLE III—Continued.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>By whom held</i>
Speech Therapy Clinic	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	1st Tuesday in month— all day. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Tuesdays— afternoon only Fridays—all day	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Cleansing Centre	Treatment of verminous conditions	School Clinic	Mondays and Thursdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Chest Clinic	Examination of definite and suspected cases of Tuberculosis	Manor Park House	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon	Regional Hospital Board
Special Clinic	Treatment of Venereal Diseases	Manor Park House	<i>Males.</i> Mondays, 5—7 <i>Females.</i> Wednesdays, (Morning and after- noon sessions)	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Manor Park House	1st, 2nd & 3rd Fridays in month, 2 to 4 p.m.	Women's Voluntary Organization.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) **Water Supply**—I am indebted to the Chief Engineer, Mid-Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green, for the following information which is submitted on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health circular 2/50 dated the 25th January, 1950 :—

- (i) Water is supplied by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and is obtained from wells at Boxalls Lane. An adequate supply for all purposes without restriction was maintained throughout the year.
- (ii) Samples of water were taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works, and in supply. They were examined chemically and bacteriologically by their resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples were submitted to an independent specialist for report at regular intervals. The reports during the year on all samples of treated water at the works and in supply have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity. Precautionary chlorination treatment is applied continuously at all sources.
- (iii) The water distributed in this area is a normal chalk and lower green-sand blended water and has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) No action was necessary, so far as the Company was concerned, to deal with any form of contamination.
- (v) (a) There are approximately 6,433 domestic connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying a population of about 30,400.
(b) We believe there are no premises supplied by standpipe.

(b) **Hardness of Water**.—Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained and are given in parts per 100,000 :—

January, 1952	..	23.5	September, 1952	..	22.0
February, 1952	..	24.0	October, 1952	..	27.0
March, 1952	..	24.0	November, 1952		25.0
April, 1952	..	24.5	(3 samples)	..	25.5
May, 1952	..	25.0			25.5
June, 1952	..	19.5	December, 1952		26.0
July, 1952	..	23.5	(3 samples)	..	26.0
August, 1952	..	25.0			26.0

(c) **Drainage and Sewerage**.—I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following report on Drainage and Sewerage for this area :—

A scheme for the reconstruction of the existing sewage disposal works has been in hand for some time.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have given sanction to place on order part of the mechanical equipment which is required in connection with the first portion of the reconstruction scheme. This equipment includes : comminutors, detritus pumps, flow recorder and automatic control valve, main pumps and control gear, primary settling tank scrapers, sludge digestion plant and gas holder.

Work in connection with the civil engineering portion of the scheme is proceeding, but unfortunately it has been held over the past year owing to lack of technical staff. Staff has now become available and it is hoped to obtain a starting date from the Ministry for the commencement of the reconstruction scheme within the next 12 months.

During the past year additional sludge beds have been constructed to cope with an extra flow reaching the works from the area of the Guildford Rural District Council.

A temporary recirculation scheme is being operated to maintain a satisfactory effluent complying with the requirements of the Thames Conservancy Board.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

I have to report that no case occurred during the year where action was required to be taken under this section.

Representation for drastic action was made in the case of one old lady aged 85 years, but extreme measures were avoided through voluntary assistance which was available to help and support the old lady to maintain her existence in her own home.

FOOD

(a) **Meat and Other Foods.**—Meat inspection at the local Abattoir was maintained throughout the year by the Sanitary Inspectorate of the Health Department. The conditions at this Abattoir were fully dealt with in my report for last year and are still unsatisfactory. Full representation has been made to the Ministry of Food under this heading.

(b) **Clean Food.**—No cases of food poisoning were recorded amongst the civilian population. The four cases recorded at the beginning of this report occurred in the military area. Continued work was done by the Health Department in presenting the importance of clean food before food handlers, and from my observations I can say that the standard of cleanliness in the food shops in the Borough is steadily improving.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948)

The following details are shown :—

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) :—

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	19	30	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	110	120	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	2	4	—	—
TOTAL ..	131	154	—	—

Cases in which Defects were found :—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	4	4	—	—	—

HOUSING

The record of housing as follows is shown by courtesy of the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Borough Treasurer's Department :—

(a) Houses etc., Completed during 1952

Month 1952	Houses com- pleted by L.A.	Flats con- structed by L.A.	Conversions or adaptations of properties to provide flats		Houses completed by P.E.
			By L.A.	By P.E.	
January	—	—	—	—	1
February	1	4	—	—	—
March	—	4	—	—	3
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	2	6	—	2	1
June	2	6	—	—	2
July	—	12	—	—	2
August	—	—	—	—	2
September	—	12	—	—	2
October	3	6	—	—	1
November	4 } Old Folks	6	—	—	3
December	—	—	—	—	5
TOTALS	12	56	—	2	22

(b) Summary of Applicants on Waiting List at December, 31st, 1952

Year	CIVILIAN												Widows	Total	
	Single	Married Couples	Children												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			Aged Couples
1942	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1944	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1945	—	9	6	7	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	29
1946	1	11	19	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	41
1947	—	14	24	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
1948	—	25	46	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	98
1949	2	22	41	33	16	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	124
1950	1	42	47	36	9	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	144
1951	4	58	75	35	8	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	195
1952	6	100	74	35	11	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	255
Total	14	283	335	184	49	23	8	3	1	—	—	—	23	19	942

* 1938 registration.

Year	SERVICES														
	<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i> <i>Couples</i>	<i>Children</i>										<i>Aged</i> <i>Couples</i>	<i>Widows</i>	<i>Total</i>
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1943	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1944	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1945	—	1	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
1946	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1947	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1948	—	3	4	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
1949	—	4	3	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
1950	—	3	8	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
1951	—	5	15	9	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
1952	—	10	9	14	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Total	—	28	46	44	14	7	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	145

(c) Housing Policy

The shortage of houses is still most obvious and much work is done in dealing with the various complaints which are received through the Housing Department regarding the effect of the adverse conditions on the health of the occupants.

In addition to the shortage of new houses available, evidence is accumulating that many of the existing houses in the Borough will require repairs, etc. in the near future if they are to be maintained in a satisfactory state. It is to be hoped that with an improvement in the economic conditions of the Country leading to freer building conditions, work can be commenced on the maintenance and reconditioning of the old properties in the Borough. The problem is a complex one and that together with a "slum clearance" programme which has been proposed, will receive the most earnest consideration during 1953.

SECTION PREPARED BY THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

INTRODUCTION.

I have pleasure in submitting my seventh Annual Report on the work carried out by this department during the year.

Steady progress has been maintained, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

Rodent Control was again actively carried out and the results show a marked decrease in the rat population of the town.

Meat Inspection involved 601 visits to the Slaughterhouse for the examination of 7,774 animals killed and condemnation of some 21 tons of meat.

Finally, may I express my thanks to the Council, Members of the Health Committee and colleagues for their continued co-operation during the year.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 1952, the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Officers.

Drainage	282
Water Supply and Sampling	17
Nuisances arising from Keeping of Animals	1
Offensive Accumulations and Noxious Matters	22
Disinfection of Houses	41
Council Houses prior to Vacation and Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	334
Overcrowding	19
Verminous Premises	115
Other Vermin	54
Infectious Diseases	173
Smallpox Contacts	163
Common Lodging House	3
Factories with Mechanical Power and without Mechanical Power	126
Outworkers Rooms	4
Shops Act	28
Vacant Land and Dumps	5
Rivers and Streams	28
Interviews with Owners, etc.	262
Swimming Pool	14
Works in Progress	539
Stables and Piggeries	11
Dustbins, 1st Inspection	555
Dustbins, Re-inspections	1,196
Housing Conditions	17
Civil Defence, Rest Centres	14
Pets Act	6

Number of Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health the following action was taken.

No. of Informal Notices Served	550
No. of Informal Notices Complied with	488
No. of Statutory Notices, P.H.A. Section 93, Served	9
No. of Statutory Notices, P.H.A. Section 75, Served	23
No. of Statutory Notices, P.H.A. Section 93 Complied with	9
No. of Statutory Notices, P.H.A. Section 75 Complied with	22

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to :—

Defective cisterns and pipes	16
Choked or Defective Drains	84
Premises Infested with Vermin	44
Insect Pests	8
Wasp Nests	12
Nuisances Arising from Keeping of Animals	1
Defective Dustbins	303
Dangerous Structures	11
Water Supply reinstated	2
Obstructed Flues Cleared	9
Flooding of Cellars	1
Water Courses Improved	2
Dumping of Refuse	1
Offensive Accumulations & Noxious Matters	22

Outwork

Lists received in accordance with requirements of the Act contained names and addresses of four Outworkers. No instances were found of homework being carried out in unwholesome premises.

Bakehouses

There are 11 Bakehouses on the Register to which 28 visits were paid during the year.

Smoke Abatement

It was not necessary to take any action in respect of Smoke Abatement in the Borough during the year.

Rodent Control

One Rodent Operator is employed for Rodent Control work, and excellent results were obtained during the year. Details of this work are summarized below :—

Premises Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	421
Premises Treated	..	..	..	..	..	258
Visits for Baiting and Extermination	..	..	..	..	..	1,713
Total Quantity of Material used (Approx.) :—1 cwt. Sausage						
Rusk, 30 lb. Bread Rusk, 4 lb. Oatmeal, 6 lb. Sugar,						
10 lb. Flour	..	..	..	..	..	162 lb.
Total Quantity of Poison used (Approx.)						16 lb.
Number of Rats Killed (Estimated Minimum)						1,240
Number of Mice Killed (Bodies Found)						191
Amount Charged in respect of Disinfestation Work						£17. 10s. 0d.

All Council properties are kept under surveillance. The Sewage Works and Salvage Depot are constantly receiving treatment and during the past year very many major improvements were carried out thus reducing harbourage for rats.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwelling-houses, but in the case of business premises, charge is based on the cost of work.

By arrangement with the hospitals and a few business premises, treatment for the eradication of rodents is carried out over a 12-monthly period.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers

The Annual Test Baiting of the whole area was carried out and of the Manholes baited, one showed complete take and four part takes.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out during the year. In the first, 41 manholes were baited and 16 poisoned. Seven showed complete takes and nine part takes. Material used, Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide. In the second, using Bread Mash and Arsenic, 35 manholes were baited and 18 poisoned, showing eight complete takes and ten part takes.

North East Hants Workable Area for Rodent Control

The Council remained a member of the North-East Hants Workable Area Committee, which comprises the Borough of Aldershot, The Farnborough and Fleet Urban District Councils and the Hartley Wintney Rural District Council, the representatives being one member of the Local Authority with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the district. Quarterly meetings were held in different districts when both technical and administrative matters were discussed. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Aldershot Military District and Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee attended these meetings making their contributions to problems arising.

Insect Pests

Twelve wasp infestations were eradicated during the year. The Local Authority giving a free service in this connection.

The extermination of cockroaches in eight food premises was carried out on a rechargeable basis.

Swimming Pools

Fourteen samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination during the open season, especially at peak periods, from the Town Swimming Pool and Children's Paddling Pool, and the results were satisfactory. In addition, Chlorine tests were carried out by the Superintendent.

Common Lodging House

There is one Common Lodging House in the district and regular visits have been paid during the year.

Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the district.

Shops Act, 1950

In the course of the administration of this Act during the year, a number of verbal warnings were given for various infringements, especially in respect to Sunday Trading.

Legal Proceedings

It was necessary to take Court Proceedings, under Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936, when the Court found in favour of the owner of the property.

My Council have been greatly concerned with the question of the provision of dustbins for the past few years, and in view of the conflicting results and absence of concrete guidance, have decided to institute a Municipal Dustbin Scheme to commence 1st April, 1953.

HOUSING

The housing position still remains acute and it will be many years before this problem is solved.

The following is a summary of progress made towards the provision of new houses :—

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Permanent houses and flats provided by the Council during the year | 68 |
| 2. Houses erected by Private Enterprise during the year | 22 |

278 complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were investigated and defects of an urgent character dealt with in order to make the houses reasonably habitable.

The response of property owners continues to be fairly good, informal notices usually being complied with, rendering Statutory Action unnecessary. The high cost of building repairs is still a very serious matter to owners of low-rented properties.

Of the 12 houses represented and taken over by the Council in 1950, 7 families have been rehoused and it is hoped that the remaining 5 will be accommodated in the near future.

Five huts owned by the Corporation were represented, the families rehoused and the huts demolished.

One house was represented, and an undertaking accepted to close upon rehousing of the tenant.

I still must reiterate that there are a number of houses in the Borough which will be dealt with as soon as the housing position eases.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the Year

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Acts) ..	284
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,027
(b)	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head above) which were inspected under the Housing Acts	6
	(ii)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	20
(c)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(d)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	Nil

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	258
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936</i>		
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil	
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners	Nil	
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil	
(b) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Act :—</i>		
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	9	
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners	9	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil	
(c) <i>Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>		
(i) Number of dwelling-houses of which demolition orders were given	5	
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	5	
(d) <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—</i>		
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ..	Nil	
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	Nil	

HOUSES REPAIRED

The following is a list of repairs executed :—

Roofs Repaired	104
Roof Flashings repaired or renewed	5
Rainwater downpipes repaired or renewed	18
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	30
Wall and Ceiling plaster renewed	132
Walls and Ceilings cleansed	45
Seullery Floors reformed	5
Other Floors repaired or renewed	63
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	9
Firegrates repaired or renewed	17
Cooking Ranges repaired or renewed	17
Washing Coppers repaired or renewed	6
Windows repaired and made to open	72
Window Sills repaired	19
Doors repaired or renewed	16
Doorsteps repaired	3
Stairs retreaded	2
Stair Handrails repaired or renewed	3
Fanlights repaired	1
Damp Walls remedied	115
Chimneys repaired or renewed	9

House Repairs—*contd.*

Mantel-shelves repaired or renewed	..	..	..	4
Premises installed with new drainage	..	..	..	9
New Drain Inspection Covers provided	..	..	..	6
Yards paved or repaired	..	..	..	1
New Sinks fitted	..	..	..	6
Sink and Bath Wastepipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	9
New Soil Ventilating Shafts provided	..	..	..	3
New W.C.'s provided	..	..	..	15
Walls repointed	..	..	..	12
Air Bricks renewed	..	..	..	2
Geysers repaired	..	..	..	1
Defective drainage remedied	..	..	..	9

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

During the year 28 premises were found to be verminous and 28 premises comprising 60 rooms were disinfested.

In all instances where families are moved to Council Houses or Requisitioned accommodation within the Borough, an inspection is made of all furniture and bedding to be removed, and of the premises to which the family is moving. Any vermin infestations thus discovered are dealt with before removal takes place.

The treatment consists of spraying with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. and removal of bedding to the Isolation Hospital for Steam Disinfection.

DISINFECTIONS

Number of rooms disinfested after infectious, contagious, and other diseases	..	..	..	..	41
Number of cases where bedding was subjected to Steam Disinfection and Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	25 loads
comprising					
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	83
Blankets	..	..	..	..	260
Pillows	..	..	..	..	170

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY

All milk now sold in the Borough is Pasteurised, Sterilized or Tuberculin Tested.

All schools are supplied with Pasteurised Milk which is sampled weekly.

There were 381 samples of milk obtained and submitted for examination, comprising 231 samples of Pasteurised, and 150 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised; of these, 3 failed to pass the required test.

Monthly Returns of all samples taken are now forwarded to the Ministry of Food, Milk Division, Thames Ditton.

The Local Authority license and supervise the one pasteurising premises in the district on behalf of the County Council.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

The following table shows the number of designated milk licences granted during the year :—

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk :—

Dealers' Licences	5
Supplementary Licences	1

Pasteurised Milk :—

Pasteurisers' Licences	1
Dealers' Licences	5
Supplementary Licences	1

Sterilized Milk :—

Dealers' Licences	3
Supplementary Licences	1

ICE CREAM

There are 4 Ice Cream Manufacturers in the Town, 2 of which produce a Cold Mix.

Fourteen additional premises were registered for the sale of Ice Cream, bringing the number of persons on the Register to 93.

In most cases the Ice Cream sold is prepacked, usually made by large manufacturing firms, who secure local agents for the sale of their products in the Borough.

Vehicles entering the district for the sale of Ice Cream made in outside areas were also inspected.

42 samples were taken during the year and the following is a summary of the results :—

<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
20	11	10	1

In all cases where the results fall within Provisional Grades 3 and 4, investigations are carried out to discover defects of the manufacture or handling. The appropriate departments are notified when it is manufactured outside the district.

One manufacturer also manufactured "Ice Lollies" and these premises were kept under observation.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat Inspection

There is one Slaughterhouse operating in the Borough, catering in the main for this district and the adjoining district of Farnham. It was closed for a period of six weeks due to an outbreak of Foot & Mouth Disease in Kent, when the Slaughterers' services were utilized in that area. Thus the total "kill" is slightly below that of the previous year.

The cooling facilities at these premises are still inadequate, although slight improvement has been made by the installation of large fans.

The carcasses are still hung in the slaughterhouse and must remain packed closely together until killing has ceased, thus preventing proper cooling. This also adds considerably to the difficulty of inspection.

601 visits were made to the slaughterhouse and 7,774 animals were inspected as against 8,427 in 1951. All meat inspections were carried out in accordance with Memo 62 Foods, which has since been amended by Memo 3/Meat.

The details of the one case of congenital tuberculosis found in a calf, were sent to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, so that the dam could be traced.

Cysticercus Bovis

79 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* (3.67% of all bovines) were found during the year as compared with 86 cases (3.37%) in 1951. In 71 cases only single cysts were discovered, in 7 cases 2 cysts and in 1 case 3 cysts. No generalized cases were found.

All the affected carcasses were kept in cold store for a period of 21 days, which allows an ample margin of safety.

The following table shows whether or not the cysts were active, and the position in which they were found :—

42 Cases—	53.2%	were active.
37 „	—46.8%	were degenerated.
57 „	—72.2%	were found in head.
22 „	—27.8%	were found in heart.
2 „	— 2.5%	were found in diaphragm.
67 Cattle—	4.1%	of all cattle killed were affected.
12 Cows —	2.3%	of all cows killed were affected.

Food Unfit for Human Consumption

Condemned meat is collected by a Government Contractor and used for the manufacture of fertiliser with the exception of a small percentage which is used for feeding dogs owned by the Armed Forces. Livers which are condemned for cirrhosis and angioma, etc., but which are not otherwise affected, are used for pharmaceutical purposes.

Both traders and public alike seek the advice of the department regarding suspected food. There was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs in the Borough.

The following were found to be diseased, unwholesome and unfit, and accordingly condemned :—

Bovines

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
11 Carcases	10 Carcases
11 Complete Offals	10 Complete Offals
12 Forequarters	2 plates of Beef
2 Hindquarters	1 Brisket of Beef
2 Briskets	2 Beef Trimmings
117 Heads	97 Heads

Bovines —*contd.*

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
11 Hearts	91 Hearts
125 Lungs	177 Lungs
31 Livers	973 Livers
3 Spleens	85 Spleens
34 Mesenteries	78 Mesenteries
1 Tripe	76 Tripes
2 Kidneys	13 Udders
6 Skirts	21 Kidneys
	2 Skirts

Calves

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
1 Carcase	8 Carcases
1 Set of Offal	8 Sets of Offal
	1 Liver

Pigs

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>
10 Carcases	8 Carcases
10 Sets of Offal	8 Sets of Offal
11 Heads	3 Heads
5 Plucks	3 Plucks
	22 Hearts
	52 Lungs
	7 Legs of Pork
	1 Shoulder of Pork
	9 Livers
	7 Kidneys
	16 Mesenteries

Sheep

<i>Other Diseases</i>
5 Carcases
5 Sets of Offal
70 Plucks
336 Livers
2 Targets of Mutton.
1 Neck Mutton
1 Hindquarter of Mutton

Carcase Meat Condemned	15,853 lbs. or 7 tons, 1 cwt., 2 qtrs., 5 lbs.
Offal Condemned ..	32,686 lbs. or 14 tons, 11 cwt., 3 qtrs., 10 lbs.
Total ..	48,539 lbs. or 21 tons, 13 cwt., 1 qtr., 15 lbs.

Other Foods

Meat and Meat Products

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Pressed Beef	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Ham	360 lb. Chitterlings
	710 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Beef (Bone Taint)	

Groceries and Confectionery

2,106 lb. Maize Cones	2 x 9 oz. boxes Dates	12 Bunty Cakes
11 Xmas Puddings	56 lb. Sugar Fondant	21 Gateaux
28 lb. Glace Cherries	2 lb. Prunes	10 lb. Cheese
36 lb. Sausages	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Bacon	40 lb. Flour

Canned, Bottled Goods, etc.

1,339 tins Milk

125 pkts. Foodstuffs
(Misc.).

1,083 tins Foodstuffs (Misc.).

157 jars Foodstuffs (Misc.).

8 bottles of Foodstuffs (Misc.).

Fish

66 lb. Kippers

4 gall. Cockles

7 lb. Fishcakes

Poultry

16 Chickens

Weight of Other Foods :—6,863 lbs. or 3 ton, 1 cwt., 1 qtr., 3 lb.

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, ETC.

CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR = 24 tons, 14 cwt, 2 qrs., 18 lb.

The following table shows the distribution of tuberculosis and other diseases :—

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number Killed	1,636	531	1,640	3,460	507
Number Inspected	1,636	531	1,640	3,460	507
<i>All Diseases except T.B.—</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned ..	1	9	8	5	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	780	254	1	444	84
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Di- seases other than T.B.	47.7%	49.5%	0.5%	12.9%	18.1%
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned ..	4	7	1	—	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	125	85	—	—	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	7.9%	17.3%	0.06%	—	4.1%

Meat Transport

The handling and transport of Home Killed Meat and Offal still leaves much to be desired and it is hoped that all cartage vans will soon be fitted with the necessary hanging rails.

Now that the transport manager is responsible for protective clothing worn by carters, it is much more satisfactory than when left in the hands of the individual employees.

Food Premises

Constant inspection of food premises is still continued and improvements in the environmental conditions of food shops and catering establishments have been maintained.

Cafes were provided with additional Sanitary Accommodation for the purpose of persons frequenting the premises.

The co-operation received from the food trades was excellent and I am of the opinion that the importance of Food Hygiene to all persons engaged in the supervision and handling of food is at last being realized. With one or two exceptions, all proprietors co-operated in the display of Notices excluding dogs from the shops.

Every available opportunity is taken when visiting these premises to stress the importance and vital necessity of Food Hygiene.

A number of talks have been given to schools canteen staff.

During the year, 622 visits were made to food premises and 144 improvements carried out.

Notices Served	27
Notices Complied with	29

The following tables show the work done and the improvements carried out :—

Improvements to Food Premises

New Floor Covering provided	1
Floors Relaid	4
Floors Repaired	7
Wall Plaster Repaired	7
Walls completely Rendered or Tiled	4
Ceiling Plaster Repaired	3
Rooms Redecorated	49
Yards Relaid or Repaired	3
Extra Natural Light provided	2
Extra Ventilation provided	2
Other Standard Repairs or Alterations	3
Sinks Fitted or Renewed	7
Constant Hot Water provided	9
Towels, Soap, etc. provided	5
W.C.'s Repaired	4
W.C.'s Redecorated	8
W.C.'s Provided	1
Intervening Ventilated Space provided	1
Drains Relaid or Repaired	2
Miscellaneous	19
New Buildings Erected	3

Visits to Food Premises

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Butchers Shops and Stalls	137
Bakehouses	28
Fishmongers and Poulterers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	17
Grocers and Other Shops	104
Fried Fish Shops	17
Dairies and Milkshops	198
Public Market Food Stalls	40
Other Food Premises	7

The education of both managements and staff still cannot be relaxed and the general public must be asked to give their support to the efforts made on their behalf.

Every effort must be made to instil into the minds of school-leavers about to enter the food trades, that a high standard of hygiene is expected of them.

We receive excellent co-operation from the Food Office, and as a result all food premises are inspected and approved by us before a permit is issued. This results in all new premises being brought to a satisfactory standard before the commencement of business.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

The number of slaughtermen on the Register on the 31st December, 1952, was 11. These licences are now granted on a three-year basis.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Adulteration

Food and Drugs Sampling under this Act is carried out in the Borough by the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Perry, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, for the following information which he has supplied :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Number taken.</i>	
	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Butter and Other Fats ..	4	—
Drugs	3	—
Milk	94	—
Sausages & Other Meat Products	8	—
Spirits	10	—
Other Foods	9	1
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 1

The 94 samples of Milk contained an average of 3.87 milk fat and 8.73 non-fatty solids.

Unsatisfactory Sample.

A sample of Ice Cream was purchased from a general store in Aldershot on the 30th April, 1952, and certified to contain 6.27% fat, 10.97% non-fatty solids and 8.63% sugar. The total sugars should amount to 10%. The Analyst observed: "The Sugar deficiency is small otherwise the sample is of good quality."

A further sample was taken which proved to be satisfactory, and the matter was dealt with by way of caution.

